### "KUNNEL"

KENTUCKIAN WHO HAS BEEN IN-DICTED AS A COMMON NUISANCE.

Rowie Knife Expert and Hero of Many Fights-Vigorously Defended by Hallie Erminie Rives.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Col. Jack Chinn, typical Kentuckian, bowie knife expert, hero of a score of desperate fights and starter of a thousand horse races and one of the most unique characters of the South, has been declared a nuisance by the grand jury of Fayette county, Kentucky, and arrested under an indictment, which says:

"That the said J. P. Chinn, on the 12th of March, 1899, in the county aforesaid, did unlawfully and willfully, in the Phoenix Hotel, a public hotel and place in the city of Lexington. Ky., and in the presence and hearing of divers and numerous good citizens of the Commonwealth, use loud, profane, indecent and obscene language, with the intent to provoke an assault, and did greatly disturb and break the peace by using riotous, tumultuous and offensive language and conduct and carriage, and did, in an abusive, indecent, profane, loud and boisterous manner quarrel with and threaten and challenge one C. J. Bronson to arm himself and engage in mortal combat in said public place, and did thereby and for a long period of time cause large crowds of persons to congregate in said hotel and on the streets in front of and adjacent thereto, to the common nuisance, annoyance and disturbance of all persons present and all persons residing in and about said hotel, and all persons passing and repassing in front or through or near said hotel and in the streets in the vicinity thereof, and of all good citizens of the Commonwealth."

The people who know Jack Chinn-and they are a considerable portion of the people of the country-know just about what he said when he saw the letter of this indictment. For Colonel Chinn, as even his Well, he can cuss to beat anything anybody ever heard. When he gets mad he only stops cussing to take a fresh order of a long homegrown tobacco he carries, and to spit partieles of tobacco fuice that would float a duck. These things, of course, and especially the and wicked man and that he really is a puisance. But the colonel has a world of friends who say he is nothing of the sort; that he is the best and biggest-hearted fellow in the world; that he is full of goodfellowship and good intent, and that of all the times he has wielded his terrible knife he has done it in defense of the honor of some one incapable of self-defense.

CHINN PERMITTED TO FUME. The trouble at Lexington bears them out in this. The colonel and Senator Bronston, though good friends in former days, had fallen out. Bronston had been employed as attorney by some one who had a claim against Chinn, and Bronston alleged that a veranda," as one of her writers has said Chinn had transferred all his property to his wife, and that Mrs. Chinn, by accepting the property under such conditions, was guilty of dishonesty. Bronston's declaration reached the ears of Colonel Chinn, and the colonel tore his hair, cussed as he had never cussed before, whetted his long knife and went hunting Bronston. He found him at the hotel, and what happened there within the next few minutes is intimated by the grand jury's indictment to have been something very torrential and fearful. The colonel, who is no coward and would scorn to lay his knife to a defenseless man, demanded of the senator, as the chivalric of old were wont to do, that he defend himself and hustle around and get his gun, his lance or whatever he intended to fight with. Bronston's flight was precipitate-straight up the elevator, and when he had been gone longer than the colonel thought necessary to pick up his shield and sledge, and finally did not come at all, the old knife-fighter paced the hotel corridor, latticed the air with his thirsty blade and fumed and belched forth such a torrent of wrath that those who heard will always think of him as a volcano of cuss words

Colonel Chinn is fully sixty, two inches under six feet and very fat, very plain, very pompous and good natured. His face is handsome. His legs are too slight to gracefully support his huge frame. He is as big at the girth as Old King Cole, and as broad across the shoulders as the Philistine Gollath. He wears boots, carries his knife with him always, drinks plenty of bouroon whisky, and thinks every other kind of beverage and liquor poisonous; plays poker like a man learned to play poker in Kentucky when Jack Chinn was a youngster, bets on a horse race and cusses and hollers a whole lot while the ponies are getting around; tells funny stories, and laughs with an explosive guffaw; fights at the drop of a hat, and never worries himself a bit about the examination he must pass on the judgment day-and such a crowd of men he has him just as hard as they can!

He is a Kentuckian, a knight errant, a laughing, rollicking, fighting, fearless, rough and gentle and good and bad character, is Colonel Chinn, and he says he has had his share of the fun and fighting on earth, and don't want anybody to feel sorry for him when he dies. He is a relic of the old days when a fellow could cuss a fellow all up and down Kentucky and never hear anything of grand juries. From the indictment found against him it seems that the people who live around him-or some of them, at leastregard him as a nuisance and a public menhim to be nothing of the kind. DEFENDED BY A WOMAN.

The women of the South, if what Hallie Rives has this to say of him: "I see that Colonel Jack Chinn has drawn that bowie knife of his again, and I am not surprised to find that it is in his own defense or that of a woman. All loyal Southerners will be in sympathy with Colonel Chinn in his desacred duty is not performed? A Southern Southern gentleman is, first of all, honor to woman. The man who wants to brand himself in every home as unworthy of his mother has only to be heard to speak depre-

"It would be unjust to claim that he had no enemies, but his reputation is not that of a brave or bully. He acts upon honest convictions and unflinching courage. Although he carries a bowie knife within grasp of his hand, it is not alone to be frawn in defense of himself, but of woman. He was never known to betray a friend. "As a type of the genuine Southern gentleman, whose heart is tender, whose chivalry is constant and whose courage is true, Colonel Chinn stands all the measures of

ent at a stag banquet of a number of prominent political and financial officials. The host was leading his listeners through a bewildering account of a monstrous scandal. The honor of one of the most distinguished belles of that section was at stake.

"At first he mentioned no names, but at length, when he had dwelt in a particularly offensive way upon the episode, he came out with the girl's name as a striking climax to his story, congratulating himself upon how cleverly he had told it. What a catch must have come in his breath when the next second Colonel Chinn flashed out his knife as he said:

hundred yards of the place where you claim that happened! Take it back or it will be the last lie you ever tell on a woman!" other faltered and, coward that he was,

"Before the resolute, sinister face the snamefacedly confessed that he had a grudge against her for once rejecting his suit, and that it was true that he had no proof as to the authenticity of what he had just related. It had been told to him by some one-he had forgotten who. He likely remembers the incident, however, for it defeated him for one of the best offices in the State. It turned out that Colonel Chinn did even know the woman, except by sight, but he had defended her upon general principles. The chance of having seen her at the Derby day in Louisville gave him the key to the falsehood that had her in another

city at that particular time. "I could tell a dozen actions of his quite as splendid. Long ago the class of men who assail the good name of woman have learned to hold their tongues in the presence of Jack Chinn. It is in the highest !

JACK CHINN gree unlikely that people who know the man as he is would believe a statement that he was ever cowardly or unjust to be anything but a preposterous libel upon an honest and deserving man."

CHINN'S CODE OF HONOR, Colonel Chinn has a stock farm in Mercer county, Kentucky, and spends much of his time there. He has been worth a great deal of money at different times, but it is not known how much of it he has now. When he officiated as starter at the St. Louis fair grounds he got \$100 a day for his work, and he commanded a like salary at many of the principal tracks of the coun-

The colonel has his ideas of when a man ought and ought not to fight. He says: "A man should right if he is attacked by scrub; he should fight if the honor of his home is at stake; he should fight if a woman or a weaker man are being 'put upon. have followed this rule always and I have done a lot more fighting for other people than for myself. "I would never use it on a gentleman, Gentlemen should never fight. They can settle their differences by a decent, gentlemanly kind of arbitration. But I would never let a scrub or fighter back me down. I would be ashamed to go home to my wife and say that a man was looking for me, when I had this knife about me," and again

the colonel looked at his blade, this time with the softness of a caress in his eyes. Colonel Chinn is a red-hot politician, and he lives with greater zest when some sort of a campaign is on. He is a close friend of Col. Phil Thompson. Chinn's brother was killed in a battle at Saulsville and Colonel Thompson's brother and the father of the dead man went far into the enemy's lines o get the body. That was the cementing Thompson families, a bond that has grown stronger with the passing years. He is an ardent supporter of Senator Joe

It was Chinn who guarded the doors of the Kentucky Senate when the Blackburn deadlock was on. So grewsome had been the stories about the colonel and his knife that it was regarded as half a Blackburn victory when he was appointed assistant sergeant-at-arms in those troublous times.

When Mose Kauftman was unseated in the lower house the Democrats proceeded to make good their threats to unseat two Reiblican senators. These senators were Dr. Walton and Dr. James and the ceremony of unseating took place while those gentlemen were absent. Colonel Chinn and his even aids took their places at the door. Dr. Walton appeared. Colonel Chinn interposed nis burly form.

"Let me pass," commanded Dr. Walton. am a senator. 'Not any longer," said Colonel Chinn, 'You have just been unseated."

Because you part your hair in the mid-"Why was Dr. James deprived of a seat?" "Because he doesn't part his hair in the

Colonel Chinn and his knife held the senatorial fort for sixty days. It is a matter of history that Governor Bradley ordered out the militia to prevent bloodshed during that ierce senatorial fight. Colonel Chinn has story on that movement of the Governor. 'Colonel Gayther telegraphed the Goverfor that Eph Lorillard and Jack Chinn were olding the capitol and advised him to order out the militia to quell them. Governor Bradley complied with the request. He ordered out 1.000 men, and what good do you suppose they did? Whom do you think they protected? Why, Jack Chinn and Governor Bradley. They prevented their coming to-

#### PORTUGAL AND SPAIN.

They Apportioned the Globe, and the Former Lost the Philippines. Brazilian Bulletin.

decay and almost total eclipse, cannot understand how so small a nation, occupying so insignificant a portion of Europe-"only -should cut so important a figure in the world's history as she did in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Early in the eleventh Henry, "the navigator," of Portugal, ob-

tained from Pope Eugenius IV, a bull which gave to Portugal all discoveries between Cape Hun, in Morocco and India. In 1472 St. Thomas, Annobon and Prince's islands were added. When the equator was passed and Fernando Po gave his name to an island in the Bight of Biefra, he seized 500 leagues\* of the African coast and the King of Portugal took the title of "Lord of Guinea."

Very early in the days of discovery and conquest, toward the end of the fifteenth century, the most Catholic sovereigns of Spain, Ferdinand and Isabella, and his equally Catholic Majesty, John II, of Portugal, fell out about the ownership of the land yet to be discovered. Like faithful children of the church, they

referred the whole matter to the Holy Father at Rome, Pope Alexander VI, a Spaniard, who cut the Gordian knot by giving them the earth and setting the limits of their respective possessions. An imaginary line was to be drawn from pole to pole, one hundred degrees west of the Azores or the Cape de Verde islands; all west of this line was to belong to Spain, and all east of it to Portugal. King John was not satisfied, and the treaty of Tordeselhas was made in 1494, giving to Portugal all lands east of an imaginary line drawn 360 leagues from the most western point of the Cape de Verde slands and all south of the Cape of Good Hope. To Spain was allotted all lands west

Portuguese subjects, who had differences with their King on account of some petty pensions, offered their services to Spain. Both had served two years with Albuquerque and knew all about the Portuguese possessions in the East.

Magellan represented to Charles V, who then ruled over Spain, that he was sure the world was round, a theory then credited by few. He declared his ability to find a shorter Portuguese, and would prove that Moluccas, rich spice islands, were within Spanish territory. Charles V had a small fleet fitted out and sent Magellan with his companion in charge, well equipped for those days. He went south against the express stipulations of the treaty, and discovered the straits which bear his name. His fleet crossed the broad southern ocean, passed the Ladrones and the then unknown Philippines, inspected the Moluccas, and re-

turned by way of Cape of Good Hope. Magellan lost his life, and out of the five vessels which comprised his fleet, only one ace, but there are people all over the United | returned, under the command of Sebastian States and outside of Kentucky who believe | de Cano, who brought Magellan's written report of the expedition and a map of the route, showing that all of the spice islands and the whole of the Indian ocean were within the 180 degrees belonging to Spain under the treaty of Tordeselhas. In the map Magellan had deliberately cut forty degrees of longitude and brought the whole archipelago within Spain's haif of the world. He concealed the fact that the number of miles in a degree of longitude decreases toward

> Portugal protested and declared war, which continued two years, when the celein a small frontier town to discuss the matter and discover the real facts. Portu-Magelian was the first and only man who had sailed around the world, and his map of the southern seas was the only document extant. Spain refused to give up her alleged rights, and Portugal held on to the islands. The matter was finally compromised by an indemnity of 350,000 cruzados of the gold of Molucca, which Portugal paid to Spain for the supposed 17% degrees of Spanish sea which she held. A new line was drawn from pole to pole, starting from the Ladrones. This division gave to Portugal all west and south of the line, which was supposed to be 180 degrees from the other line drawn, 360 leagues west of Cape de Verde. This treaty was approved by Pope Julian II in the bull, Ea quoe pro bono pacis, and the matter was settled. Years afterward a Spanish expedition dis-

> covered the Philippines, so named after Philip II, who was then King of Spain. These islands, though many degrees within Portugal's line, were taken possession of by Spain. Portugal protested, and would undoubtedly, have obtained possession of them had it not been for the disaster to the Portuguese arms in Africa, which threw Portugal into the hands of Spain, where she remained for sixty years. This period is known in Portuguese history as the "Sixty Years of Captivity.

> When Portugal finally regained her independence she was much weakened, and was more interested in settling the boundaries north and south of her valuable South American colonies; so the Philippines remained with Spain through laches rather than by right. Had Portugal retained them it is more than likely that they, like many others of her Eastern possessions, would have fallen into the hands of the English. and their whole history would have been

\*171/2 degrees were reckoned as a league. Across the Sea.

Across the sea of unknown years, I set this sail of rhyme for thee; To pass to sunshine from these tears, Across the sea.

I care not for Fate's hard decree, That night has not a star that cheers, And chill the coming dawn may be, I pray each cloud as it appears, May cast its shadow over me.

That life may know not doubts nor fears, Across the sea. Ray's Crossing, Ind. -Alonzo Leora Rice.

THE HANDLING OF GOLD

BANKERS ANNOYED BY THE DANGER AND INCONVENIENCE OF IT.

A Practice Made Necessary by Treasury Ruling-Argument in Favor of Increasing Gold Certificates.

New York Commercial Advertiser. The United States subtreasury in this city, although usually a debtor at the clearing house every day for a sum varying between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000, was yesterday a creditor in the sum of \$5,800,000, as a result of the payment to the government of a railroad loan. In consequence of the lack of big United States legal-tender notes the clearing house had to cash the whole sum of \$5,800,000 to the treasury in gold at a cost of about \$60, the gold weighing nearly twelve tons. Bankers said that if the treasury would resume the issuance of United States treasury gold certificates the danger, inconvenience and great cost of carting the gold through the streets would be avoided in such cases and the whole public would at all times be greatly benefited.

E. O. Leech, vice president of the National a strong bond uniting the Chinn and Union Bank of this city, who was for twenty years connected with the United States mint, and director of that institution under President Harrison's administration, and a recognized authority on all matters connected with the science and use of money, was asked to-day what he thought of the refusal of the treasury to resume the issuance of treasury gold certificates and if there was, in his opinion, any valid reason for the secretary of the treasury refusing to do so. In reply Mr. Leech made the following statement:

"The carting of some \$6,000,000 in gold coin from clearing house vaults to the treasury to-day, to pay the treasurer's credit balance, is only another exhibition of the nconvenience suffered by the New York oanks through the failure of the Treasury Department to comply with the plain mandate of the law which directs the receipt of deposits of gold coin with the assistant treasury and the issue of gold certificates. "It will be remembered that last fall, from July to September, gold coin amounting to \$53,000,000 was carted through the streets in the same way from the clearing house to the treasury, while a few months later over \$12,000,000 in gold coin was carted back from the treasury to the clearing house. What possible sense can there be in imposing this very great inconvenience and risk upon the banks of this city? Why the treasury assumes the obstinate position that it will not issue gold certificates and relieve this inconvenience is unaccountable to the ordinary mind.

HOW THE LAW READS.

"The law requiring the treasury to receive gold coin and issue gold certificates is as clear as the noonday sun. It reads: 'The secretary of the treasury is authorized and directed to receive deposits of gold coin with the treasury or assistant treasuries of the United States in sums of not less than \$20, and to issue certificates therefor.' This law was passed for the convenience of the We who see Portugal in the period of her | public, and could be suspended only under one contingency-'whenever' the amount of free gold in the treasury falls below \$100 .-000,000-a condition which does not now exist. The use of the word 'whenever' shows plainly that the contingency intended was a recurring, not a permanent one. There is no possible doubt about it. It was my good fortune to go before the finanace committee of the Senate with Secretary Windom when this law was under discussion, and Senator Sherman (formerly secretary of the treasury) explained the suspension provision as a temporary one, and such was the unanimous opinion of the committee. If the secretary has any real doubt as to the law being mandatory he has the right, under the statute, and it is his plain duty to ask the opinion of the attorney general of the United States in writing, just as the secretary of the treasury did in the early part of 1890 in regard to the law authorizing the ex-

> "In interviews published with treasury officlals the objections to enforcing the law seem to be, first, that it is no part of the government to warehouse gold for the pubsecond, such storage facilitates gold bonding and export.

change of gold bars for gold coin.

"When we consider that the government has to-day stored in its vaults 403,000,000 silver dollars and about \$90,000,000 in pig silver, against which it has issued paper money, and that any person is permitted to take silver dollars to the treasury and receive silver certificates in lieu of them, it seems rather far-fetched to raise the question of inconvenience in storing gold, which occupies very much less space than silver and is much more important in our monetary system. The Bank of England acts as a warehouse for the gold that is brought to it-from any place, by any one. of this line, ignoring completely all other It has always been considered good policy n England for the bank to receive gold Fernado de Magalhaes, or, as we write it, in as large quantities as possible and issue Ferdinand Magellan, and Ruy Faleiro, both | Bank of England notes against it, and the question of inconvenience has never been

BEST PAPER MONEY. The gold treasury certificates is the best form of paper money devised. It is a note issued by the government against a deposit of gold, held specifically for its redemption. It is safe, convenient and economical, a passage to the East than any known to the valuable substitute for more cumbersome coin. It corresponds in our money system to the Bank of England note, the highest then, should the unimportant consideration that the government must store the gold statute, mandatory in its terms and intended for convenience of the the public? It is very desirable that our people should become accustomed to the use of gold money. The use of gold notes is more convenient and less expensive (by reason of wear) than handling the coin itself, and serves twenty, fifty and one-hundred-dollar notes, specifically payable in gold, than to carry that amount of gold coin in our pockets, which we must do, sooner or later, unless this law is enforced. The treasury is practically bare of currency, and it is difficult for the banks to obtain sufficient currency for their customers. It would be impossible for the New York banks to supply any considerable demand for currency from out-of-town institutions, and next autumn, when the demand for money to move the crops sets in the currency situation is sure to become acute. Why, then, should we postpone a privilege and a benefit which the law confers upon the public until circumstances render its enforcement absolutely necessary? If the public believes this law to be beneficial and obligatory, what objection can there be in the mind of any fair-minded man to securing the opinion of the proper law officer of the government upon the question as to whether the statute is mandatory or permissive. ANSWERS TO OBJECTIONS.

"It has been said that the system of receiving gold in the treasury and issuing gold certificates enables people to hoard gold and draw it out of the treasury at a time when it may embarrass the government. It is well known that when gold is needed for export it is certain to be furnished. No means has ever yet been devised by which the natural laws of trade can be overturned. It is true that the legal-tender notes have been used to draw gold from the treasury, and that the notes having been paid out again by the government in its ordinary disbursements have been used over and over again for the purpose of reducing the government stock of gold, which has proved injurious. But no such objection can apply to the gold certificates, for the reason that these notes are issued only upon a deposit of gold in the treasury, which is specifically held for their redemption, and when the certificate is redeemed it ceases to be money to the government. It cannot gold coin. So that it cannot operate to repeatedly deplete the government's store of gold. On the contrary, the accumulation of large reservoirs of gold on the Eastern seaboard strengthens our monetary system, and the larger the visible stock of gold the greater the confidence of the foreigner in our currency system and the permanency of the gold standard in this country. "The enormously increased and increasing product of gold from the mines of this continent renders it certain that the money of this country for many years to come must consist largely of gold, and the question of handling this enormous mass of metal

is certain to become a serious one. The

exclusively, can only absorb a fixed amount

States of the Pacific coast, which use gold

importations, which are only a question of time, must be taken care of, and it will be inconvenient and expensive to handle this enormous and constantly accumulating stock of gold if the metal itself is to perform the active duty of a circulating medium. It would be much more convenient much more economical and equally safe and beneficial if the treasury should resume the issue of gold certificates against deposits of gold metal, as the law directs.

Several brokers have visited Washington from time to time and requested the secretary of the treasury to resume the issuance of gold certificates, but so far without success. Mr. Gage, secretary of the treasury, is largely influenced, it is understood, in his refusal and determination to stand by a previous ruling of Secretary Carlisle (when the conditions were very different) by Mr. Jordan, deputy assistant United States treasurer at this city. The banks here issue clearing house gold cerificates against gold stored in their own vaults, but they are only available between the banks for the settlement of their own balances at the clearing house.

### PERSONAL AND SOCIETY

(Concluded from Eleventh Page.)

on North Alabama street. A programme was given and refreshments were served. Mrs. Thomas Dean will not observe her day at home to-morrow. Mrs. James Dickson will entertain friends

at a coffee Friday afternoon. Mrs. Eugene A. Cooper will give a card party Tuesday at the Brenneke Academy. Mrs. George L. Raschig will entertain at cards Friday at her home, in Woodruff

Mrs. John T. Brush will entertain Tueslay evening for Miss Inman, who is Mrs. H. S. New's guest. Miss Amelia Waring Platter has taken apartment No. 19 at the Wyandot and will be at home to her friends Tuesday even-

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison will hold her last reception for the season Thursday afternoon. Next month she will go with Gen. Harrison to Europe.

Dr. Carol M. McElroy, of Delaware, O., is visiting Dr. Rebecca Rogers, having come to attend the marriage of Dr. Rogers and Dr. George Wednesday, The Woman's Club, of Cincinnati, celebrated its fifth anniversary a few days ago and among those on the programme was

Mr. Thomas B. Arnold, of this city. Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Carr returned Saturday from Greencastle, accompanied by Mr. Ming-Chuan-Lin, who will make this his last visit here before leaving for China, April 12. Miss Daisy Graffety will entertain the Aloha Musicale next Friday at her home on Central avenue. The programme for the next meeting consists of Mozart's compositions.

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Goodwin announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Dewar, and Mr. Harry Clark McLaughlin, of Cherry Vale, Kan. The wedding will take place in June. Mr. W.N.Gladden, of Healdsburg, Cal., and

daughter, Mrs. Hunter, of San Francisco, Cal., are visiting Mr. A. H. Gladden and family of 1534 Park avenue, and other friends in the city. The marriage of Miss Amy Louise Jacobs and Mr. Samuel Adams was quietly solemnized by the Rev. G. A. Carstensen last even-

ing. They left for St. Louis, where they will make their future home. Mr. and Mrs. Volney Malott will issue invitations Tuesday for the marriage of their laughter, Ella Laura, and Mr. Edgar H. Evans, to take place Tuesday evening, April

The engagement is announced of Miss Irma von Starkloff, of St. Louis, and Mr. Edgar Rombauer, a young lawyer of the same city. Miss Von Starkloff has visited her aunt, Mrs. Louis Hollweg, and family several times and is well known to the young people of this city.

Mr. E. Frank Brown and Miss Irene M. | 90 Beeson will be married Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock at Christ Church. Owing to the recent death of the groom's mother, only the family and most intimate friends wil be present. After a short trip they will be at home at No. 530 North Meridian street. Mr. and Mrs. George S. Gardiner and daughter Juliet, of Laurel, Miss., who were guests of Mr. and Mrs. James N. Rogers last summer, have been in Egypt for a s lurking just behind the "frost line." month and are now in Italy. After a three weeks' stay in Paris they will return about May 1 to New York, where they will be will demand spring "toggery." Our joined by Mr. Hanford N. Rogers, of this

Miss Bess McCrea, who is home from Westminster Seminary at Fort Wayne, has | \* had for her house party Miss Jessie Scott, of Greenfield, Miss Helen Davis and Miss S Harriet Davies, of Noblesville, and Miss Emma Letts, of Fairfield, Ia. Wednesday evening Mrs. McCrea gave a surprise masquerade for the party. Miss Maud Hixon entertained for them Friday evening, and last evening they were given a progressive krokinole party by Mrs. George W. Brown and daughter. The young ladies will return to Fort Wayne to-morrow.

Club Notes.

The Bezique Club spent Wednesday evening at the Pastime bowling alleys. The French Club will be entertained tomorrow afternoon by Mrs. Louis Hollweg. The Amateur Club will meet Saturday with Miss Susan Brown, of No. 1234 Bellefontaine Rev. F. E. Dewhurst read a paper on

"Browning" before Mrs. Donnan's class | 1º The annual meeting of the Art Associa-tion will be held Tuesday afternoon at the Naomi Auxiliary O. E. S. will be enter-

tained by Mrs. George Fulwell, 526 East Ohio street, Thursday afternoon. The Kappa Alpha Theta Alumnae Club will meet Saturday afternoon with Mrs. W. E. Henry, 523 East Seventeenth street. The Chapel Club will meet Wednesday fternoon at the residence of Mrs. Clune, No. 1115 North Pennsylvania street. Kappa Alpha Theta Alumnae Club will meet at the home of Mrs. W. E. Henry, 523 East Seventeenth street, Saturday after- |

The Jacqueline Club will be entertained by Miss Despo, corner of Fletcher avenue and Olive street, Tuesday afternoon, The annual meeting of the Local Council will be held Tuesday afternoon. There will

a social hour. At the Indianapolis Literary Club to-morthe same beneficent purpose. How much row night Mr. G. W. Hufford will read more convenient it will be to carry around of "The Father of the New Education." It will be ladies' night.

be the election, the reports of officers and

The Vernon Club will postpone its meeting for this week owing to the serious illness of Mrs. George Meyer, at whose home the club was to be entertained. At the Century Club Tuesday evening Mr. | & John R. Wilson will read the short story and the paper will be "A Sketch of the Life

of J. Clark Maxwell," by Mr. A. S. Mitchell. The Afternoon Club will meet Thursday. | & "Hawthorne" is the subject. "The Marble-Faun" will be reviewed by Mrs. Lamb and "The House of the Seven Gables," by Mrs., The Mary K. Denny Coterie programme

for Wednesday morning is "An Outline of Spanish History," by Mrs. M. P. Gibson, and "Spanish Art and Literature," by Mrs.

"Marks and Seals Upon Ceramics" will be the subject of a paper by Miss Sara D. Mayo at the Sketching Club Saturday. Miss Ella Smith will give the talk and Miss Daisy Avery the illustrations. The regular meeting of the Magazine Club will be held Saturday. The annual election will be held. The papers will be, "Isaac, the

de Bois Guilbert," by Mrs. O. L. Huey. The Woman's Club papers Friday will be "Andree's Diary," by Mrs. W. A. Bell; "The Hero of the Sudan," by Mrs. E. G. Wiley, and the conversation, "The Englishman's Courage," will be led by Mrs. W. W. The ladies of the Good Will Jubilee Club are making extensive preparations to en-

tertain about three hundred guests at cards on Friday evening, at the Y. M. I. Hall. Many handsome prizes have already been The Parlor Club will meet Wednesday with Mrs. Eddy. Mrs. E. E. Rexford will

read of "John Wesley; the Rise and Progress of Methodism," and Mrs. Stone wil read of the "Hymns of John and Charles Wesley. The members of the Miscellaneous Club entertained their husbands at euchre last evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry

H. Temperly. The prizes were won by Mrs. Charles Pierson, Mrs. Hoover, Mr. Albert Horuff and Mr. R. Miller, "The Genius in Domestic Life" is the subject for the Katherine Merrill Club Saturday. Mrs. Hervey Bates will read of "Carlyle as the Censor of Society," and Mrs. Wallace Donnan will read of "Browning." Mrs. E. C. Atkins will lead the conversa-

The S. O. A. will meet with Mrs. W. W. Knight to-morrow afternoon; subject: "Thomas Moore," with a biographical sketch by Mrs. Rufus Swain. "Glimpses of Irish Life." by Mrs. Knight. Selections by Mrs. McAvoy and Mrs. Smith. Responses

from Moore. of gold for business purposes, so that the entire product of gold from the mines of this continent must find its way to the duologues will be presented by Mr. H. H. Eastern cities to be lodged in the vaults of | Howland and Miss Helen Armstrong. One our banks and clearing houses, to serve the purpose of money. The unprecedented trade balances for the last six months render certain the importation of foreign gold. These Reid, Miss Shipp, Mr. Griffiths and Mr. W.

C. Bobbs. A number of out-of-town visitors are expected for the performance.

Irvington.

Miss Belle Layman will return from Terre Haute to-morrow. Miss Etta Burner is visiting the family of Mr. Willis Burner. Professor and Mrs. William Thrasher have returned from a short visit in Shelby-

Mrs. Alice Gresh, who has been visiting Mrs. W. H. H. Shank, returned to Milton yesterday. Mrs. Sarah Blount and family have returned to Bloomington, after a few weeks in

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Greggs and son, of Marion, will be Mrs. Walter Howe's guests next week. Miss Ritter, who has been Miss Marie Dickey's guest, has returned to her home

in South Bend. Mrs. O'Reilly has returned to her home in Cleveland, after a short visit with Mrs. Charles B. Clarke. Miss Carrie Butler returned yesterday

from Oxford, O., where she has been spending the spring vacation. Prof. W. E. Garrison has returned from Eureka Springs, Ark., where he went to spend the spring vacation.

Prof. Edward Griggs, who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Griggs, has gone to New York city. The Irvington Dancing Club entertained its friends last night with an informal dance in the Sigma Chi Fraternity Hall. Mrs. George W. Bell, who was the guest of Mrs. T. L. Thompson last week, has re-

turned to her home in Plainfield. Miss Romaine Braden, who has been spending the vacation with her parents, has returned to Kokomo to resume her school

The Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Church will meet with Mrs. Edward Brenham on next Friday afternoon instead of Thursday, as usual, on account of the union missionary meeting at the Meridian-street Methodist Church, which will be held Thursday in Indianapolis.

Miss Harriet Ritter gave a luncheon Thursday in honor of Mrs. O'Reilly, of Cleveland, who is the guest of Mrs. Charles B. Clark. The dining room was in yellow, yellow jouquils decorated the table. guests included Mrs. Charles B. Clark, Mrs. J. D. Forrest, Mrs. O. O. Carvin, Miss Evelyn Butler and Mrs. Robert Browning. Mrs. W. H. H. Shank and Mrs. Joseph Hunter gave a large reception Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Shank on Wash ington street. Mrs. Alice Gresh, of Milton, was the guest of honor. In the parlors, where the guests were received, were yellow tulips and jonquils in profusion. dining room was in red, decorated with large clusters of red tulips and carnations. Mrs. O. O. Carvin and Mrs. B. J. Terrell served the ices here, assisted by Miss Verna Richey, Miss Charlotte Powell, Miss Essie Hunter, Miss Bessie Kuhn, Miss Florence Moore and Miss Mabel Norris. Pink was the color used in the coffee room, pink candles were in the candlebra and pink tulips on the table. Assisting throughout the rooms were Mrs. John Campbell, Mrs. Elizabeth Powell, Mrs. Charles Cross, Mrs. William J. Coons, Mrs. A. N. Towels, Mrs. Walter Howe and Mrs. John McGaughey. In the evening the Misses Shanks entertained a number of their friends. A harpist played during the afternoon and evening.

A Correction.

She-I can't do anything for you. Why, even now you are suffering from intoxica-18, at the family residence on North Dela-He-Not-hic-not sufferin', Mum. I'd be hic-perffekly happy if I-hic-if I could only afford to keep this way.

ready to greet the songs of bluebirds, a nor the golden sun rays which are Chilly winds may change in a day to specialty is to meet the demand for



eclipses anything ever shown in the city in way of superb styles in La-dies' Patent Leathers (in Tans and & Blacks), Vici Kid, and all the novel shades in fine French Calf Tans. The prices are modern miracles, varying from \$1.98, \$2.48 to \$2.98 a pair. The kinds are so numerous that you can't \$ fail in getting your choice in style,



SHOES! SHOES! SHOES! pattern, the newest of the new fashns. The latest colors in Tans. shapes in narrow, broad, long, short, high and medium cuts; soles, closely trimmed and extension; heavy, medium heavy and light. Choicest stock in Vici Kid, with Cloth and Kid tops, fine Russia Calf, Willow Calf, etc. S You can buy from our stock at \$1.48. \$1.98, \$2.48, \$2.98, \$3.48 and \$3.98 a pair. The most varied, carefully selected and "popular-priced" stock of Shoes Jew." by Mrs. John Berryhill, and "Brian & ever shown under one roof. Every

> GEO. J. MAROTT S [Second largest Shoe Store in the

A LOCAL CATARRH and CLIMATIC DISEASE Nothing but a local SPECIFIC.

Get a well-known Ely's Cream Balm is quickly Absorbed Gives Rellef at once. Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores Smell. No Mercury. No injurious drug. Regular

size, 50 cents; family size, \$1; at druggists or b ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren street, New York THE POPULAR

Dayton Bicycle IS SOLD BY

### FACTS ARE FORCIBLE

Assertions Are Cheap and Not Always Convincing.

Munyon Claims That His Remedies Cure—He Submits Evidence to Prove It.

People are loath to at once accept mere staements as implicit truths. They want something more convincing. They look for proof. Munyon recognizes this fact, and to overcome their skepticism he gives below the testimony of some grateful people who have been cured by his remedies. Cured of

John Nelson, 324 Baine street, Indianapolis, Ind., says: "I suf-Dyspepfered intensely for over a year from dyspepsia, a severe cough and malarial troubles. Everything I ate gave me pain and I was too weak to work I tried three different physicians, but got no permanent relief. It was only three days after I began taking Munyon's Remedies that I was able to get up and return to my employment, doing full day's time. My cure took place two months ago and I have had no symptoms of my stomach trouble since and my cough is entirely gone. I can cat any kind of food and it does not seem to me now that I ever had any stomach or bronchial trouble.

Cured of H. W. Buchanan, new number, Rheuma- 1933 Wilcox street, Indianapolis, Ind., says: "I was confined to the house for ten weeks with rheumatism and kidney trouble, when I was persuaded by friends to try Munyon's Remedies. When I began using them I had no faith whatever After taking these remedies for three days I found that I could get some rest. Relief came slowly but surely, and I was able to return to work in a few weeks and have lost no time since, Munyon certainly wrought a wonderful change in my condition."

### MUNYON'S INHALER

Cures Grip. Cures Colds. Cures Coughs. Cures Asthma. Cures Catarrh. Cures Bronchitis. Cures Sore Throat. Cures Lung Troubles.

It reaches the sore spots. It heals the raw places. It goes to the seat of disease. It pentrates obscure places where drugs taken into the stomach cannot reach. It acts as a balm and a tonic to the whole If You Have a Cold, Try It.

If You Have the Grip, Try It. If You Have a Cough, Try It. If You Have Catarrh, Try It. If You Have Sore Throat, Try It. If You Have Weak Lungs, Try It. THOUSANDS HAVE Price \$1 BEEN CURED.

At all druggists or mailed from our office

Munyon's Remedies for sale by all drug-

gists-57 cures for 57 ills-mostly 25c a vial.

Write Prof. Munyon, No. 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, for free medical advice on any

# Ladies



We carry the most complete line of awning stripes and materials in the city, and know we can please your fancy. Don't

fail to call us up. Indianapolis Tent and Awning Co.

20 South Alabama Street. "We Fool the Sun." Phone, 1122.

HE . . . . Touchstone OF BUSINESS success is

knowing what people want and giving it to them at PROPER PRICES. You will want your Catalogue or Circulars for the first of the year. We will do them artistically and to your satisfaction. . . We are fully equipped with the latest style faces in type for fine Job Work of all kinds. Don't forget the TELEPHONE No. 1220.

## IndianapolisPrinting Co

41 and 43 Virginia Avenue.

BIRD STORE Mich. Fine St. Andrasberg Roller

Canaries, Mocking Birds, Red Birds. Parrots and all cage birds; also Gold Fish, Globes, Aquaria, Mocking Bird Food, Fish Food, Bird Seeds and everything in my line. The cheapest and best. C. F. KLEPPER

read . . . . . THEJOURNAL

Buy spring bonnets,

The people who

Wear spring suits, Want spring dresses, Eat spring groceries, Like spring fruits, Buy spring furnishings, Use spring furniture, Sing spring music, Rent spring houses, Admire spring pictures, Read spring stories, Ride spring bicycles, Take spring medicines, Smoke spring cigars, Spend spring money.

Spring Ads.

# Sander & Recker's

#### Furniture

Our magnificent Spring Display is unsurpassed in size and excellence.

Nothing like it ever known here. A showing without a precedent. A careful inspection of our vast assortment of new styles is an education in the possibilities in modern furniture making.

Can You Afford to Overlook These Facts

When interested in buying Furniture? Exceedingly low prices will prevall on Odd Fancy Chairs and Rockers this week.



\$8.50 for this extra large, comfortable Morris Chair, with the finest velour cushious, finished in the latest golden oak or mahogany finish. Compare it with anything in the city at \$12.00. We want you to see our superb line

of fancy tables - intaid mahogany, flemish or golden oak. The stock is too large-prices this week will have to move some of them. The choicest patterns will go first-better

Sander & Recker, 219-221-223 E. Wash. St. Opp. Courthouse

### FREE! FREE! AN ASTONISHING OFFER



WIGGINS, Treasurer, Station E. New York.

### HAMBURG-AMERICAN

NEW YORK-PARIS-LONDON-HAMBURG Aug. Victoria .... April 6 | F. Bismarck ..... June 1 F. Bismarck...... May 4 | Aug. Victoria....June 15 \*TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE. NEW YORK-HAMBURG DIRECT.

NEW YORK-LONDON-PARIS-HAMBURG

Patria..... April 8 | Phœnicia...... April 18 \*REGINNING APRIL 29th THE Stenmers of this Service will Touch at Plymouth and Cherbourg on the way to Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

FRENZEL BROS., A. METZGER, Agts., Indpla. RAILROAD TIME CARD. P. M. time is in BLACK figures.-Trains marked thus: \*-Daily, S-Sleeper, P-Parlor Car, C-Chair Car, D-Dining Car, t-Except Sunday.

C. C. C. & St. L. Ry--Big Four Route City T'k't Office, No. 1 E. Wash. St CLEVELAND LINE. Union City accom'dation 4.50 Cleveland, New York & Boston ex. s. . 4.25 . 10.50 Cleveland, New York & Boston mail., 10 50 Cleve, NY & Bos "Knickerbocker" \*6.25 BENTON HARBOR LINE. Benton Harbor express..... .4.50 ST. LOUIS LINE. t Louis accommodation ...... t. Louis southwestern, lim, d s ......\*11.45 Terre Haute & Mattoon accom..... .\*11.20 Lafayette accommodation..... Lafavette accommodation.

CINCINNATI LINE. Cincinnati express, s ..... Cincinnati express, 8..... Cincinnati accommodation..... Cincinnati accommodation...... Cincinnati express, p......\*2.45 Greensburg accommodation.......5.30 Cincinnati, Washington flex. sd... \*6.20 . Vernon and Louisville ex, ds...... \*3.45 \*11.50 PEORIA LINE. N. Vernon and Louisville ex.

Peoria and Bloomington f ex ......\*11.45 Champaign accommodation ..... SPRINGFIELD AND COLUMBUS LINE. CIN., HAM. & DAYTON RY. City Ticket Office, 25 W. Wash. St.

Cincinnati express......\*3,55 \*12.45 incinnati fast mail s ... \*8.05 Cin. and Detroit ex. p ... +10.45 +10.35 CHL, IND. & LOUIS. RY. Chicago last mail, s. p d ...

Chicago express (via Roachdale) ..... †11.50 Chicago vestibule, p d ...

Toledo and Michigan City ex ..... Peru and Toledo ex..... Peru accom and ex... INDIANA, DECATUR & WESTERN R'Y. Decatur and St. Louis mail and ex .... 18.15 | 14.40 Chicago express, p d..... Decatur & St. Louis fast ex, s c .... \*11.05 corner Illinois

ennsylvania Lines. ton Streets. \*8.25 \*10.00 Philadelphia and New York .... Columbus, Ind & Madison (Sun. only) 7.00 Piqua and Columbus. O .... Columbus and Richmond. \*8.15 Columbus, Ind. and Louisville. \*8.15 Martinsville and Vincennes. Dayton and Xenia .. 8,25 Pittsburg and East. Logansport and Chicago. Knightstown and Richmond Philadelphia and New York ...

Baitimore and Washington..... Dayton and Springfield..... Columbus, Ind. and Madison. Columbus, Ind and Louisville .. Pittaburg and Es Philadelphia and New York ..... Dayton and Xenia .... Columbus, Ind. and Louisville. VANDALIA LINE.